

and vol. 20

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVES



## The Great Victory.

## SUCCESS OF THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 12, P. M.—The steamer *Bienville* has just arrived at Old Point from the Great Expedition. She left Port Royal on Sunday morning and brings highly important and cheering intelligence. She proceeds on to New York, where she will be due tomorrow. Capt. Steadman, however, left her at this place and proceeds at once to Washington with despatches and trophies—two brass cannon and the *Secession* flag taken from the Rebels. He reports the gale encountered by the fleet to have been very severe. The steamers *Union* and *Oscoda* went ashore and were lost, as previously reported. The steamer *Governor* foundered at sea, but the *Isaac F. Smith* succeeded in saving all her crew, with the exception of a few marines. The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, the 4th inst. On Tuesday the small gunboats sounded and buoyed out the channel under a fire from the forts, which did no damage. On Wednesday the weather prevented active operations, but on Thursday morning the 7th inst., the men-of-war and the gunboats advanced to the attack.

At 10 A. M. the action commenced, and was both carried on on both sides, and lasted about four hours, at the end of which time the Rebels were compelled by the shower of shells from the fleet to abandon their works and beat a hasty retreat. Our loss in this brilliant opening of the campaign in South Carolina was only eight men killed, including the Chief Engineer of the *Mohican*, and about twenty wounded. The Rebels' loss in the action is not known, but fifty-two dead bodies were found by our men and buried. All their wounded, except two, were carried off—two forts were captured—Forts Walker, on Hilton Head, mounting 23 guns, and Fort Beauregard, on Bay Point, mounting 19 guns. The guns were of heavy caliber. They were both new and splendid earthworks of great strength, constructed in the highest style of military science, and pronounced by our engineers as impregnable against any assault by land forces.

The final retreat of the Rebels was a perfect rout. They left everything, arms, equipments of all kinds, even the officers' swords and commissions. All their letters and papers, both public and private, order books and documents of all kinds, were left in their flight and fell into our hands, affording our officers much valuable information.

Among the papers was a despatch from Jeff. Davis to the commander of the post, informing him of the sailing of the fleet, and that he knew their destination to be Port Royal. (Query—Who was that traitor?) The whole surrounding country was seized with a fearful panic on the arrival of the fleet. The day after the flight of the enemy from their entrenchments, the *Seneca* and two other gunboats, under the command of Lieutenant Amman, proceeded to Beaufort, and found but one white man in the town, and he was drunk. All the plantations up the river seemed to be deserted except by the negroes, who were seen in great numbers, and who, as the boats passed, came down to the shore with bundles in their hands, as if expecting to be taken right off. Our troops seized all the letters in the Post Office at Beaufort.

After the capture of the forts the whole army, about fifteen thousand strong, were safely landed and established on shore. The forts were but little injured, but the Rebels could not stand the explosion of our big shells. The force of the enemy in the forts, as ascertained from their papers, was from three to four thousand men, under General Drayton, of South Carolina.

Our victory is complete—the enemy leaving everything but their lives, which they saved by running. J. S. Bradford, of the *Coast Survey*, bearer of despatches, and R. H. Wyman, Commanding the *Pawnee*, also arrived here in the *Bienville*, and took the boat from here this evening for Baltimore. The boats from the *Walsh* were the first to land after the fight, and Captain John Rodgers was the first man on shore. The boats returned loaded with our valuable trophies of all kinds, one of our officers finding an elegant cavalry sword with a solid silver scabbard. Swords, pistols, etc., etc., were scattered about in every direction and in any quantity. But four prisoners were found, two of whom were wounded. All hands connected with the fleet are represented as acting in the most gallant manner.

Notwithstanding the heavy calibre of the guns in the Rebel forts, and their abundant supply of ammunition; as subsequent discoveries proved, not one of our fleet was either sunk or burnt, and none were seriously injured or even disabled! The gunboat *Pawnee*, which rendered efficient service in the fight, suffered more seriously than any of the war vessels engaged, and yet she was not disabled in the slightest. A round shot went through her wardroom, and another ball damaged the Second Lieutenant's room, doing severe harm to the furniture, but doing the ship no material damage. This ship lost six in killed and two of her gallant fellows were wounded.

The flag ship *Wabash* escaped with only trifling injury. Her mainmast was, to use nary parlance, "badly wounded" by a round shot. The *Pocahontas* had but one man injured. The Chief Engineer of the *Mohican* was, as before stated, killed, and an Assistant Engineer of the *Pocahontas* is reported to have been badly injured, if not killed.

When our brave fellows landed to take possession of the forts, they found the Rebel flag at the fort on Hilton Head still flying, and just as one of our men pulled at the halyards to draw down the traitorous banner an explosion took place in the house just vacated by the Rebel officers, but doing but little damage and injuring no one. It was found on examination that they had, before evacuating the place, arranged what they thought would prove a deadly trap to the victors. Mines had been laid and matches so arranged that when the halyards of the flag should be drawn down by our troops the mines would be sprung, bring the magazines, and blow up the whole ruin. But it did not go off, and soon the brave old flag—*Stars and Stripes*—waved in triumph from the Rebel flag-staff. The magazines were found to contain a large quantity of powder and a vast quantity of ammunition, shot and shell, and the various descriptions of projectiles, the latter chiefly of English manufacture.

Two small brass cannon, with the Rebel flags captured, and other articles convenient of transportation, were selected as trophies and sent to the Secretary of the Navy. The *Sasquehanna* had three men wounded. The list of casualties, as before stated, gives only eight killed and some twenty wounded, only a small portion of whom were considered seriously or dangerously hurt. All the wounded were doing well and the great part would be sent home in a few days.

The town of Beaufort was found, as before stated, completely deserted, except by negroes. The troops had not occupied it when the steamer left, being better engaged in strengthening their position and occupying points which enable them fully to command the place. It was, however, virtually in our possession, the Rebel troops having entirely abandoned it, and when our gunboats visited the place they met no obstruction or opposition whatever.

The *Walsh* led the attack, the steamer *Bienville* flanking the movement, which was in a circle, first delivering broadsides into Port Beauregard on the northwest, and as the fleet came round, raking Port Walker on the southwest. Both forts responded vigorously, and the *Pawnee* and *Mohican* laying for the time got aground were considerably damaged. The bombardment lasted four or five hours, when the enemy suddenly retreated. The Rebels' loss is supposed to have been two hundred. Gen. Drayton commanded at Fort Walker, and Colonel Elliott at Port Beauregard. The Rebels retreated across Skull Creek to a village twenty-five miles in the interior, where it is supposed, they intend to make a stand. The negroes had already begun to pillage and to destroy in Beaufort. The white population all fled to Charleston by small steamers by their side route. Gen. Sherman has already hundreds, probably thousands, of negro laborers at work. A great panic had seized the inhabitants of Savannah, and it was believed the capture of that city would be easy. It is understood that Gen. Sherman will improve the defenses of his position before making any forward movement.

Commodore Dupont will immediately survey the harbor, and place buoys and erect lights, and the position will thus be made a permanent base of operations. Every one entered the fight with a determination that the forts should be silenced though it cost our entire fleet. The fleet stood between eight hundred and one thousand feet from the forts, used five-second shells, and poured shells into them at the rate of two thousand per hour! Not a single shell sent by the Rebels burst in any of our ships, and every ship in the fleet was in good fighting condition at the termination of the contest, when the Rebels took to their heels. The Surgeon of Fort Walker was killed, and at Charleston next day 13 minute guns were fired, indicative of the burial of a Brigadier.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—Captain Steadman, of the steamer *Bienville*, arrived here at noon to-day, bringing official despatches from the Great Expedition. "He is also the bearer of two of the Rebels' 'Confederate flags,'" one Rebel *Palmetto* flag, and also brings the American flag first hoisted in South Carolina over Fort Walker. Captain Steadman reports that the captured forts are magnificent, with covered ways and bomb-proofs. All that our troops had to do was to occupy them! They can be held against any opposing force. Among the most efficient vessels in the fleet were found to be the new gunboats, and of which the Navy Department had twenty-three constructed expressly for such purposes, and their success, both in the gale and under fire, was perfect. Commander Drayton, who commanded the *Pocahontas*, is the brother of General Drayton who commanded the Rebel forts; and Captain Steadman, who brings the despatches, is the son of a former Mayor of Charleston.

Commodore Dupont's Official Despatch. Blockading Squadron, Flag Ship *Wabash*, Off Hilton Head, Port Royal Harbor, November 8, 1861.

Hon. G. Welles, Sec'y of the Navy, Washington.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that yesterday I attacked the enemy's batteries on Bay Point and Hilton Head—Forts Beauregard and Walker—and succeeded in silencing them after an engagement of four hours, and driving away the squadron of Rebel steamers under Commodore Tatnell.

The reconnaissance of yesterday made us acquainted with the superiority of Fort Walker, and to that I directed my special efforts, engaging it at a distance of first eight, and afterwards six hundred yards. But the plan of attack brought the squadron sufficiently near Fort Beauregard to receive its fire, and the ships were frequently fighting the batteries on both sides at the same time.

The action was begun on my part at twenty-six minutes after nine, and at half-past two the *American* design was hoisted on the flag-staff of Fort Walker, and this morning at sunrise on that of Fort Beauregard.

The defeat of the enemy terminated in utter rout and confusion, their quarters and encampments were abandoned without an attempt to carry away either public or private property.

The ground over which they fled was strewn with the arms of private soldiers, and officers retired in too much haste to submit to the embarrassment of their swords.

Landing my marines and a company of seamen, I took possession of the deserted ground and held the fort at Hilton Head till the arrival of General Sherman, to whom I had the honor to transfer its occupation.

We have captured forty-three pieces of cannon, most of them are of the heaviest calibre and of most improved description. The bearer of these despatches will have the honor to carry with him the captured flags and two small brass field pieces lately belonging to the State of South Carolina, which are sent home as suitable trophies of the success of the day. I enclose herewith a copy of the general order which is to be read in the fleet to-morrow morning at muster.

A detailed account of this battle will be submitted hereafter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

[Signed] Flag Officer Commanding.

The South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

P. S.—The bearer of despatches will also carry with him the first American design raised upon the soil of South Carolina since rebellion broke out. S. P. D.

## Private Letter from Commodore Dupont.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The following is a portion of a private letter from Flag-Officer Dupont to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

United States Flag Ship *Wabash*, Port Royal, S. C., 9th November, 1861.

My Dear Mr. Fox:

During the disheartening events of our passage my faith never gave way, but at some moments it seemed appalling. On the other hand I permit no elation at our success, yet I cannot refrain telling you that it has been more complete and more brilliant than I could ever have believed.

I have been so fatigued to send a detailed official account of the battle. My report is full up to the eve of it, and I think it will interest you. But I had to content myself with a succinct account, which I think will be liked as well as a more detailed narrative. This I will, however, forward in time for the Secretary's report.

I kept underway and made three turns, though I passed five times between the forts. I had a flanking division of five ships to watch Old Tatnell, who had eight small and swift steamers ready to pounce upon any of our's should they be disabled.

I could get none of my big frigates up. I thought the *Sabine* would have gotten clear—to the St. Lawrence I sent no word, and the *Savannah* was blown off. I do not regret it now, except on their account. I believe my plan was clever. I stood against the tide and had the management the better in consequence.

Their confidence was extreme that they could drive us away. They fought bravely and the rifle guns never missed. An eighty pounder rifle shot went through our mainmast in the very centre, making an awful hole. They aimed at our bridge, where they knew they would make a hole if lucky. A shot in the centre let water in to the after magazine, but I saved perhaps a hundred lives by keeping under way and bringing in close.

We found their sights graduated at six hundred yards. When they once broke the stamper was intense and our gun was spiked.

In truth, I never conceived of such a fire as that of this ship on her second turn, and I am told that its effect upon the spectators outside of her was intense. I learn that when they saw the flag flying on shore the troops were powerless to cheer, but wept.

Gen. Sherman was deeply affected, and the soldiers are loud and unstinting in their expressions of admiration and gratitude.

The works are most scientifically constructed, and there is no thing like Fort Walker on the *Potomac*!

I did not allow the victory to check our ardor, but despatched some vessels under Capt. Gillis over the other side.

To-day I have an expedition to Beaufort to save the light vessels, but they were fired instantly after the surrender.

Beaufort is deserted. The negroes are wild with joy and revenge. They have been shot down, they say, like dogs, because they would not go off with their masters.

I have already a boat at Sewall creek, and the communication between Savannah and Charleston is cut off.

## Proclamation of Gen. Sherman to the People of South Carolina.

After landing and taking possession of the forts, General Sherman issued the following PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In obedience to the orders of the President of these United States of America, I have landed on your shores with a small force of National troops. The dictates of a duty which under these circumstances I owe to a great sovereign State, and to a proud and hospitable people, among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come amongst you with no feelings of personal animosity; no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property, or interfere with any of your lawful rights or your social and local institutions, beyond what the causes herein alluded to may render unavoidable.

Citizens of South Carolina, the civilized world stand appalled at the course you are pursuing. Appalled at the crime you are committing against your own mother, the best, the most enlightened, and heretofore the most prosperous of nations. You are in a state of active rebellion against the laws of your country. You have lawlessly seized upon the forts, arsenals and other property belonging to our common country and within your borders. With this property you are in arms and waging a ruthless war against your Constitutional Government, and thus threatening the existence of a government which you are bound by the terms of a solemn compact to live under and faithfully support. In doing this you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignoring your own political and social existence, but you are threatening the civilized world with the odious sentiment that self government is impossible with civilized men.

Follow citizens, I implore you to pause and reflect upon the terror and consequences of your acts. If the awful sacrifices made by the devastation of our property, the shedding of fraternal blood in battle, the mourning and wailing of widows and orphans throughout our land, are insufficient to deter you from further pursuing this unholy war, then ponder, I beseech you, upon the ultimate but not less certain result which its further progress must necessarily and naturally entail upon your once happy and prosperous State. Indeed, can you pursue this fratricidal war and continue to imbue your hands in the loyal blood of your countrymen, your friends, your kinsmen, for no other object than to unlawfully disrupt the Confederacy of a great people—a Confederacy established by your own hands—in order to set up, were it possible, an independent government under which you can never live in peace, prosperity, or quietness? Carolinians! we have come among you as loyal men, fully impressed with our Constitutional obligations to the citizens of your State. Those obligations shall be performed as far as in our power. But be not deceived. The obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the Constitutional authorities is paramount to all others. If in the performance of this duty other minor but important obligations should be in any way neglected, it must be attributed to the necessities of the case, because rights dependent on the laws of the State must necessarily subordinate to military exigencies, to be crushed by insurrection and rebellion.

T. W. SHERMAN, Brig. Gen. Commanding.



## GETTYSBURG.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1861.

The consecration of the new Lutheran Church at Heildelsburg, is to take place on the 1st of December, not the 10th, as erroneously published last week.

The East Pennsylvania Eldership of the "Church of God" held its annual session in Mechanicsburg, commencing on the 30th ult. A large amount of business was transacted. Among the appointments, we observe the name of JOHN ROSS, to the Adams county Mission.

## Bank of Gettysburg.

On Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Institution for the ensuing year:

George Swope, Wm. McSherry, A. S. Himes, G. W. McClellan, Henry Myers, John Waugh, John K. Longwell, Jacob Kesser, Lewis M. Motter, Henry Wirt, Wm. Young, James J. Wills, George Metzgar.

The Return Judges of the Intergeneral election met again, as the law required, at the Court House, on the 12th, for the purpose of opening and counting the returns of the Army vote, and granting the usual certificates to the candidates elect. We have already published the entire vote, with which the count of Tuesday agrees in every particular. The majorities on the aggregate vote are—Hon. R. J. Fisher 9, Hon. D. Ziegler 24, J. Busby 2, E. Myers 144, H. B. Danner 101, J. Eckert 60, P. Dick 54, Dr. Carl 28.

The new Commissioner, EPHRAIM MYERS, Esq., was sworn in on Monday last, and took his seat in the Board. Mr. GEISLERMAN retires. Mr. MARSHALL is now President of the Board.

The session of Court commenced on Monday. At the time we put to press, we have heard of nothing of consequence yet transacted, beyond the usual preliminary business of the Sessions.

The officers of the "Ladies Union Relief Society," desire us to express their thanks to the Students of Pennsylvania College, for their generous contribution of \$10, towards the liquidation of the soldier debt contracted. This was omitted in their former report, and they now take occasion to acknowledge it.

The Ladies of Littlestown, Pa., met on Monday evening, Nov. 11, and organized themselves into an Association, called "The Ladies' Union Society for the relief of sick and wounded Soldiers in the U. S. Army." Quite a large number assembled, and after adopting a Constitution, elected the following officers:

President—Mrs. Rev. S. HENRY.

Vice President—Mrs. EPHRAIM MYERS.

Secretary—Mrs. NATHANIEL EAMES.

Treasurer—Mrs. Wm. MURKIN.

A committee of eight was appointed to solicit contributions in money, and material, for the furtherance of the objects of the Association.

Thus far, we believe, the Committee has succeeded tolerably well, and will, no doubt, soon make their efforts felt among the sufferers in our army.

We learn, also, that the Ladies of Hunterstown and vicinity have formed a Soldiers' Relief Association, and are warmly and patriotically engaged in the praiseworthy cause.

Our Hanover ladies are coming up to the good work in earnest. They have already dispatched two valuable boxes to the Sanitary Committee, and we observe that a patriotic lady of that place, Mrs. Billmeyer, has lately forwarded, herself, to Capt. Diller's company at Camp Curtin, 50 splendid Gum Blankets for the comfort of the Hanover soldiers. Her heart is in the right place.

## Accidents.

DAVID C. BEINKHOFF, Esq., of Straban township, met with another distressing accident on Monday evening week. Whilst rising from his chair he tripped upon his cane and fell, breaking his leg for the third time. The limb was, no doubt, weak from former injuries. We hope that he will in a brief time again recover.

ANDREW KINTZELMAN, Esq., of Franklin township, was recently thrown from his horse, near his residence, breaking his collar bone. We are glad to hear that he is doing as well as could be expected.

## Two Prisoners Escaped.

MICHAEL WASSER, a German, and JACOB JONES, colored, escaped from the Prison here on Friday night. JONES bored a hole in his cell door sufficiently large to admit his body,—the warden supposed to have been carried to him by a female visitor under her hoops the day before. Once in the corridor, he forced the lock of Wasser's cell, when the two made their way to the cellar, and then by quarrying in the wall and wrenching a grated door, got into the yard, in the wall of which they made an opening large enough to admit their squeezing through. Nothing has since been heard of them.—*Compiler.*

## Comforts for the Sick &amp; Wounded.

It is known that a Sanitary Commission, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and approved by the President, has issued an "Appeal to the Loyal Women of America," to come to the aid of the sick and wounded of the Volunteer Army, and furnish for the comfort of those who are suffering in the righteous cause of our country, such articles as may soothe them in their painful hours. The call has been cheerfully responded to everywhere; and the "Loyal Women of America" are vying with each other, over the length and breadth of the North and West, in pouring out a few of the comforts they themselves enjoy, to smooth the pillow of those who, in defense of as noble a cause as ever brave men fought for, are prostrated by disease and wounds.

The Ladies of Gettysburg have promptly and cheerfully responded to the call of the country they love, and added their mite to the general fund. On Saturday morning last they dispatched to the Sanitary Commission at Washington, two large boxes, filled with choice articles, both of comfort and of delicacy, for which act of kindness, we have not a doubt, they will receive the grateful thanks of more than one suffering soldier, though that sufferer may never know the kind donors.

The following list of the articles forwarded has been furnished us by the officers:

11 Comforters; 9 Quilts; 1 Coverlet; 7 Blankets; 23 pair of Pillow-cases; 7 pair of Sheets; 7 large Pillows; 4 small do.; 10 Towels; 7 Shirts; 7 Woolen Under-shirts; 2 Gentlemen's Dressing-gowns; 11 pair of Canton flannel Drawers; 2 pair of Woolen do.; 2 pair Muslin do.; 56 pair of Yarn Stockings; 2 pair of Cotton Stockings; 4 Bed Gowns; 22 Handkerchiefs; 1 box of Lint, Bandages, Linen, &c.; 4 boxes of Soap; 20 qts. of Dried Fruit; 3 bottles of Wine; 21 jars and tumbler of Jelly; 6 pieces of Soap; Corn Starch, Farina, &c.; a large number of Harpers' and Illustrated Magazines, Atlantic Monthly, Books, Tracts, &c.

We are highly gratified to learn that the Ladies are still engaged in their "labor of love," and have commenced the preparation of another box for the good cause. This box is intended for the sick and wounded of our soldiers at Baltimore. There should be no argument necessary to be presented, why all should unite in this praiseworthy effort, but we cannot refrain from giving an extract from the Report of the Union Relief Society of Baltimore, as follows:

"Our Association has met with very encouraging success. Still when we look into the future, and think what may happen, and what probably will happen, to our brave and patriotic soldiers, we feel like calling on the whole country for help. Baltimore is so near the scene of action, and its large and increasing hospitals are so conveniently situated for the Ladies to visit, that we can do a great deal for them if we are fully supplied. Everything we receive, whether delicacies or clothing, passes directly through the hands of the committees acting at the time they are sent. All contributions sent to us can be satisfactorily accounted for, which is certainly a great encouragement for the generous to give. We would therefore appeal to your Association to aid us. We need shirts, drawers, and dressing-gowns. This material may be of cotton flannel, woolen, or unbleached muslin. Stockings are much needed. We have old shirts, drawers, and stockings sent to us, which are neatly mended up, and are extremely acceptable to the sick soldier. Of delicacies, anything that you know to be agreeable to the sick will be welcome. Little bottles of Cologne or Bay rum are extremely refreshing, and pocket-handkerchiefs, made of old linen shirts, are received with a smile of gratitude. The little girls can make bags for the soldiers, and fill them with soap, a comb, large needles, buttons, wax and thread. These are wanted by thousands."

This extract, we are told by a friend who has visited there, gives no idea of the vast amount of labor those noble and patriotic Ladies have to perform. They are their own distributors, and do nothing at haphazard. Their committees first visit the camps and hospitals; inquire into the wants of the sick and wounded; then prepare what is needed, and see it distributed just where it is wanted.

We are requested to say that the articles as yet contributed have been, with two or three exceptions, from Gettysburg alone. Our ladies in the country are as full of patriotic and kindly feeling as any portion of the State, and only want the opportunity of exhibiting the nobleness and tender-heartedness of Woman. To them we say, anything that will add to the comfort of a suffering soldier, will be acceptable. There are also many in town who have not yet come up to the work, who may swell the list of generous contributions. Those desirous of adding to the comfort of our patriotic soldiers, are requested to send in their articles as soon as possible. The box will be closed early in December, and the contributions must be sent in during the first week of that month.

The articles can be left, we are requested to say, at the residence of Mrs. R. G. HARPER.

The following are the Officers of the "Ladies' Union Relief Society of Gettysburg":

President—Mrs. R. G. Harper.

Secretary & Treasurer—Mrs. Dr. Baugh.

Managers—Mrs. Dr. Scheffer, Mrs. J. S. Crawford, Miss H. McGreary, Mrs. T. D. Carson, Mrs. J. Winebrenner, Mrs. J. Bevan, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. J. Culp.

The Ladies of the "Relief Society" ask the favor of the Editors of the *Star* and *Advertiser* to notice the above, state, and appeal.

## Fatal Accident to an Officer.

FREDERICK, Nov. 13.—Lieut. ANNAN, of Capt. HONOR'S Cavalry of the Home Brigade, was instantly killed this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the Barracks, by the accidental discharge of a carbine in the hands of a private soldier. They were conversing together, and the soldier was moving the gun hammer with his foot, when it slipped, and the ball entered the unfortunate officer's forehead.

We are told that the gun was in the hands of GEORGE GILMAN, a warm friend and school fellow of the deceased. The remains were interred at Emmitsburg on Friday, the whole Company escorting the body to that place and attending the funeral. The sad accident caused universal sorrow there.

The arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, on board an English vessel and under the British flag, by Com. Wilkes, of the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, is the prominent item of news since our last issue, and the cause of much speculation. Com. Wilkes having received information that these emissaries of the seceded States had taken passage from Bermuda in the British mail vessel, determined, under one of those bold impulses which are sometimes the best diplomacy, to take the responsibility of their seizure. The packet was overhauled in the *Dakota* channel, and the rendition of Messrs. Slidell and Mason demanded and complied with under protest. Their Secretaries, Messrs. McFarland and Eustis, were also arrested. The latter will be recollecting as formerly a member of Congress from Louisiana, who married a daughter of Mr. Corcoran, the Washington banker. The arrest of these parties is of course greatly gratifying to the friends of the Union, whilst the Secessionists hope to find in the violation of the British flag a pretext upon which that nation will be prompt to wage war. The question involved is a delicate one, but certainly not a *casus belli*. England has maintained this right of search, but the United States has denied it, and its repeated and offensive exercise was one cause of the war of 1812.

The seizure of Mason and Slidell is a most important act in the history of the present war. There have not been two more distinguished rebels in the whole South. Both of them were ultra bitter men in the Senate of the United States, and there gave uncontrolled utterance to their extreme opinions. Mr. Mason was, until the last Congress, and through nearly the whole of the Winter session, and up to the time he left for good, with his colleague, Mr. Hunter, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

He has been for many years an enemy of the old Union and Government, and in favor of separation. His manners have always been most offensive to Southern Union men, and particularly so to Northern Senators and Representatives, and people. Mr. Slidell was still more reckless and extravagant in his notions. In Washington City, being a man of great wealth, he gave splendid entertainments, and gathered around his table the extreme Southern men of the Federal Capital.

The Secretary of Mr. Slidell, accredited by the Confederates to France, strange to say, is a son of Massachusetts, a descendant of Gov. Eustis, though long a resident of Louisiana, and for two terms a member of Congress from one of the Districts of New Orleans. Mr. Eustis is also a son-in-law of Mr. Corcoran, the distinguished Washington banker, and was married not long since.

When Com. Wilkes boarded the British steamer, and arrested Mason and Slidell, the Captain of the vessel raved and swore, called the U. S. officers piratical Yankees, &c.; but as Com. Wilkes told Mr. Wool, these men were to be secured, right or wrong, and if he had done wrong he could no more than be cashiered for it. And he did it too.

It is said that the authorities of South Carolina are about to hoist the black flag, and will pursue the same policy that Gov. Wise pursued in the John Brown raid—show no quarter to prisoners, and hang and shoot all taken. If they begin this murderous warfare, they will soon find it a game that two can play at.

We devote considerable space this morning to the particulars of the great National victory in South Carolina. The victory grows in importance as we become more fully acquainted with the splendid manner of its achievement and appreciate its important results. The detailed accounts and the mass of incidents furnished will therefore be read with much interest. Via Fortress Monroe we also obtain some Southern accounts of the affair and comments thereon, with other items of news.

The Charleston Mercury says that our fleet will succeed in the capture of an "immense amount of cotton of the best quality," and also says that Beaufort contained "an immense amount of cotton." A Richmond despatch states that Col. Corcoran, three Captains and eighteen Lieutenants, captured at Manassas, had been selected by lot to be hung if any of the convicted privateers were executed. As the recent victory in Kentucky gives the Government double the number of prisoners that the Rebels hold, perhaps these hanging schemes of the Confederate authorities may undergo a change.

## A letter from Camp Pierpont to the Star.

"A report has been circulated that Capt. BAILEY has been discharged from the service. This is a mistake. The Examining Board have reported favorably upon his case; and I know they consider his examination to have been highly creditable. He is certainly one of the best officers in the Division—always at his post, devoted to his duties and universally esteemed by both officers and men. The Adams Infantry are well officered and have a fine reputation in the Regiment."

## Order of Congratulation to the Army and Navy.

On the reception of the official despatches the following order was issued:

## GENERAL ORDER.

This Department announces to the navy and to the country its high gratification at the brilliant success of the combined navy and army forces, respectively commanded by Flag-Officer S. P. Dupont and Brigadier-General T. W. Sherman, in the capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, commanding the entrance to Port Royal harbor, South Carolina. To commemorate this signal victory it is ordered that a national salute be fired from each Navy Yard at meridian on the day after the receipt of this order.

(Signed) GIBSON WELLES, Secretary Navy.

A brilliant exploit has taken place in the Virginia coast, at Swan Gut Creek. On the night of the 28th October the guard attached to the gun boat *Tuscarora*, stationed at Clinchague, discovered that a Rebel privateer of light draught had taken refuge up Swan Gut Creek, having with her two Rebel schooners of large size. On the night of November 4th three boats left the *Tuscarora* for the purpose of cutting out these vessels. The expedition was under command of Lieutenant Alfred Hopkins.

The boat's crew were armed with Sharp's rifles, it being impossible to take howitzers. The night was intensely dark, and the cars were muffled, it being known that the coast was guarded by the enemy, and that there was a small battery at the mouth of Swan Gut Creek, the boat pulled past the battery without being discovered, and ascended the creek, which was so narrow that the voices of the people on shore could be distinctly heard. The Rebel privateer lay at the distance of two-and-a-half miles from the mouth of the creek; as soon as she was reached, one of the boats hauled close to her stern and the others made for the two schooners.

At a given signal, and at a moment's notice, the three vessels were fired almost simultaneously; the attacking party cheered and sprang to their oars, to make good their retreat. The alarm was given on shore, and several Rebel companies assembled, but not in time to prevent the destruction of their vessels or the escape of our gallant band. The privateer was one but newly fitted out, and intended for short cruises. The schooners were known to have conveyed supplies to the Rebels.

The National column of troops in Eastern Kentucky, under command of Gen. Nelson, have achieved a complete and overwhelming victory over the Confederate forces, under General Williams. The fight took place near Pikeville, which is in Eastern Kentucky, almost on the borders of Western Virginia. After two days fighting the Confederates were completely surrounded and overwhelmed. Four hundred were killed, one thousand wounded, and between two and three thousand taken prisoners, the remainder scattering in all directions. General Williams and Howe, who commanded the Confederates, are among the prisoners.

PORT OF ROCKS, Nov. 13.—A skirmish took place a Loudoun county, opposite here, yesterday. Col. Geary having received information of the intentions of the Rebels to erect fortifications in the neighborhood, crossed the river with Capt. Chapman and twenty-five picked men of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment and reconnoitred the vicinity, when he found a small force of Rebels upon whom he quietly closed, surprised them with a volley and after firing two or three volleys the Rebels were routed, leaving three men and one horse dead on the field.

The steamer *Champion* bringing the California mails and \$875,000 a treasure arrived at New York on Friday. The *Champion* brings as passengers Gen. Sumner and seven hundred regular troops, and also ex-Senator Gwin, and Messrs. Keenan and J. Brent. During the passage these latter were put under arrest by order of Gen. Sumner on the charge of disloyalty, and brought to New York as prisoners. On their arrival at New York they were released on their parole not to leave the country without the permission of the Government.

The victory at Pickett, Eastern Ky., achieved by Gen. Nelson, grows in importance as we become acquainted with its details. The Rebels surrendered unconditionally. The number of prisoners taken is stated by a despatch received at the War Department at over two thousand, and killed at four hundred. Mr. Holt, of Kentucky, considered the victory as not less important than the naval achievement at Port Royal.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 13.—A despatch from Jonesborough, Tenn., dated to-day, says that the Union men have a camp 100 to 1300 men at Elizabethtown, near the North Carolina line, and have an outfit of about 700, near Strawberry Plains.

Their forces are increasing at both the places, and they threaten to take possession of the railroad and burn all the bridges. It is also reported, but not confirmed, that they have taken possession of Bristol, Tenn.



## Desperate Fighting—Single-Handed Con-

**Bats.**  
The Springfield (Mo.) correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat writes:  
Numerous single-handed fights occurred on Friday evening on the outskirts of the city between pursuers and pursued, the history of which will probably never be known. Dead bodies are still everywhere and ten found in out of the way places on the prairie or in the woods surrounding the city. Yesterday a most impressive tableau des morts was discovered on the prairie about three miles from town. One of Major White's men had, it would seem, had a mortal combat with two of the enemy. All three of them were lying dead on the ground. One of the Rebels was completely pierced through the body by the sabre of the dragon, who himself was evidently killed by a shot from the revolver of his antagonist. The other Rebel had probably been shot by the dragon before the encounter with the foe despatched by the sabre. There they all lay, friends and foe, in close proximity to one another—the dragon still grimly grasping the sabre, fast in the body of his foe, who in return was as firmly clinging to his revolver, pointed toward the dragon, whose breast had received one of its balls.

The movements of the Unionists in East Tennessee grow in importance. From despatches in the Southern papers it appears that they have not only burned the bridges on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, but have also two camps with two thousand men, and that the Tennesseeans are added by mountaineers from North Carolina, which is adjacent. A general outbreak was feared. Knoxville has been placed under martial law. Other accounts say that the amount of damage done by the destruction of bridges had been much exaggerated. A Louisville despatch, confirmed by the Southern accounts, states that the Confederate force under Zollicoffer, had retreated and was blockading the road from Cumberland Ford to the Gap. The Southern reconnoiters that he was pursued by seven hundred Federals. In order to understand the movements in this locality, it should be remembered that East Kentucky and Tennessee Western Virginia and the Northern part of North Carolina all run close together.

The ramp of the Missouri Legislature is reported to have passed an Ordinance of Secession.

## Secession Barbarities in Kentucky.

A letter to the Louisville Journal, from Can't Wild Cat, says—  
"The rebels have entirely depopulated every family of everything they possess in Knox—taken horses, cows, beavers, gunnens and ladies' clothing, all of the beds, mattresses, quilts, comforts, blankets and every species of bedding—even taking all of the dresses and the small trunks of dead children preserved as a memento for its families, robbing every store of every species of goods. They have their cavalry roaming about taking everything and driving off all the horses and cattle they can make any service to them."  
"To day, only three miles from this place, the cavalry of the rebels visited London, and are busy in their hellish work of robbing and stealing everything they can lay their hands upon. This is an exaggerated statement of theirings; it falls far short of the truth. The rebels have also in several of the adjoining counties, to wit: Clay, Harlan, and White, pursuing the same course. They have also shot down a few men that we know certainly. We hope to be able to meet the some of these times, but very many will live nothing to submit on, if they should ever be able to get to their homes."

The latest news from Missouri reports that the rebel camps under Price and McCulloch have been broken up, and that they are retreating to the extreme South-western corner of the State. McCulloch is going into winter quarters in Arkansas. All wishing to go home have departed, whilst those remaining expect to fight elsewhere than in Missouri. The main portion of the army lately under Fremont returns to St. Louis. Two divisions, under Generals Sigel and Asst., remain in Southwestern Missouri. General McKinstry, on his arrival at St. Louis, was put under arrest. General Sigsbee takes command of his brigade. Official reports found in Springfield state that the Rebel loss in the engagement at Wilson's Creek, between the forces of General Lyon and Price, was five hundred and sixty-seven killed and wounded, exclusive of those mentioned in one or two missive lists and those injured or killed whose names were never enrolled. Those qualified to judge assert that the Rebel loss was at least three thousand.

**A SNOOTING TOWN DESTROYED.**  
The town of Gyanadotte, on the Ohio River, in Western Virginia, was burned by the Federal troops on Monday morning last. It appears that a Rebel force of 800 attacked the Union troops in town, numbering but 150, on Sunday night, and assisted the men and women of the place in destroying them, so that but few escaped; and when the news of this fair reached Gallipolis, in Ohio, a regiment was sent down, which, finding the town deserted by the rebels, destroyed the great part of it.

The war in that region issuing a degree of ferocity heretofore unexampled.

A vessel arrived at Baton reports that a large English vessel laden with war munitions had been captured by a Federal frigate and taken into Key West. This is probably the steamer Pingal, which we previously had accounts from the British papers. She was laden with arms, cannon, percussion caps, and military goods. She cleared ostensibly for Madeira, but the British papers state that it was openly avowed that her purpose was to attempt to run the blockade.

There is a sad state of affairs in parts of Western Virginia, according to the Wheeling Intelligencer. In Lewis and adjoining counties, during the last week, no less than five Union men have been shot by roving guerrilla bands. In Glimmer county the assassinations became so frequent that on the 3d Henry H. Withers, a member of the last Wheeling Convention, gathered together seventy-five citizens, and marching upon Glenview, the headquarters of one of the bands, routed it, killing its leader, named Ferrill, and his son.

## The Capture of Slidell and Mason—Reception of the Official Despatches at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Captain Taylor, who has arrived here with despatches from the Commander of the San Jacinto, reports that when the San Jacinto stopped at Centuagos the escape of Messrs. Slidell and Mason was ascertained. Proceeding thence to Havana, it was understood that they had taken passage on the 7th inst., on the British mail steamer French, plying between Vera Cruz (by way of Havana to St. Thomas,) and Southampton. While the San Jacinto was in the narrowest part of the Bahama Channel, about 24 miles to the westward, they met a packet, and as usual in such cases fired a shot across her bows and brought her to. Two boats were sent to her under the command of Lieutenant Fairfax, who, boarding the packet, arrested Mason and Slidell, who were personally known to him. They at first objected to being removed without the employment of force for that purpose. However they were soon removed without further trouble and conveyed to the San Jacinto. Their respective Secretaries, Rustin and McFarland, were also brought on board, and are all now on their way to New York. The packet had no other save her own private flag. The remainder of the passengers, including ladies connected with the Slidell and Mason party, were not molested and were therefore left free to pursue their journey. The official despatches are voluminous and include an account of the capture, together with the protest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell against being taken from a British ship.

A letter from Wm. L. Yancey, the Confederate Commissioner in England, to his son in Alabama, has fallen into the possession of the Government. In it he speaks discouragingly of the prospects of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy by European powers.

Gov. Hicks has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature of Maryland at Annapolis on the 17th inst., the object being to re-establish Maryland in her old position as the heart of the Union, and to undo the traitorous legislation of the members now confined in Fort Warren.

The cotton can't be removed from the plantations of Louisiana for the want of rope and bagging. We'll give the rebels a little more rope, and then do the bagging ourselves.—Louisville Journal.

## Consternation of the People of Savannah.

The Savannah Republican of the 9th inst., says—  
"Our city was in a state of intense excitement throughout the whole of yesterday. The news of the capture of the Walker battery at Hilton Head, and the arrival of our retreating troops among them, many of whom were wounded, around the intensest feelings."  
"Everybody was in the street, large crowds collected around the news and telegraph offices throughout the day, and until late at night. Families commenced packing up; large numbers of females and children were sent from the city, by the night train, to the country. The influx will probably continue, and on the whole we think this portion of the population should not be present to embarrass our defensive preparations."

The following is an extract from a private letter from one of the officers engaged in the bombardment:

"I am sure our success will rejoice your hearts; it has been complete, and terror runs over the whole country. The negroes are wild, plundering their masters' houses. The whites have been driving the negroes away by force, shooting them down, but they still came down to the gunboats. The moment General Drayton took to his horse in the panic of the 7th, his two hundred servants went directly to the Walshes. This is worthy of notice, as putting down the nonsense that slaves were ready to fight for their masters. They surrounded Capt. Anuman in crowds, at Beaufort, one of them calling out in the joy of his heart, 'I didn't think you could do it, massa.'"

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Friday morning the 26th ult., Mr. Emanuel Kieglmer met with an accident near Glen Rock, York county, from the effects of which he died on Monday. He was on horseback, when it is supposed, his horse stumbled and threw him. In the fall his head struck against a stone, indicating a slight bruise near the temple, and injuring the brain. He was taken to his residence, where he lingered in a state of insensibility until his decease.

**REBEL INDEMNITIES AMONGST US.**—Already seventeen woolen factories, engaged in filling contracts with the Government, have been destroyed by fire. Thursday, an iron establishment at Germantown, Philadelphia, was burned, loss \$10,000, and a harness factory at Concord, N. H., loss \$80,000. It is time that these revelations were caught and severely punished, for there can be little doubt that all this is the work of rebel emissaries.

## An Important Capture.

The Boston papers give the following account of the capture referred to by telegraph on Friday:  
The brig *Mazoni* at Holmes' Hole on the 12th from Cardenas, brings a report that a large British steamer had been captured by a United States frigate and taken to Key West. The Englishman tried to pass himself off as one of Her Majesty's war steamers and refused to be examined, but a show of force brought him to sense. The steamer was found to be loaded with guns and ammunition for the South, and the last news from Key West was they had taken out five thousand muskets.

Boston, November 16.—Captain Hunter, of the steamer Delta, from Bermuda, at Halifax, reports that when he left Bermuda the British steamer *Pingal* and Rebel steamer *Nashville* were in port. That the *Pingal* had transferred her cargo of arms to the *Nashville*, and that the latter put Mason and Slidell on board the *Pingal*, which would take them to England, while the *Nashville* would run the blockade with the arms.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Nov. 17.—A wagon just arrived here gives information of the capture by the Rebels near Pleasant Hill, Cass county, of fifty wagons and five hundred oxen, on their way to Sealsville. The teamsters were all made prisoners. Col. Demmon marches immediately for Pleasant Hill to overtake the Rebels.

## Parson Brownlow Indicted.

The eccentric but brave hearted editor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, has been indicted, we presume, on a charge of treason against the rebel Confederacy. In the final issue of his paper, Oct. 27th, he published a valedictory address, in which he states the reason of its suspension, and the trouble he is in. He presumes that he would be let go free, as others have been, if he would take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate authorities, but his conscience will not permit him doing so, and, consequently, he expects to be sent to prison. His spirit, however, is not subdued, nor his abhorrence of treason to the Government, as may be perceived from a perusal of the following extract from his address to the readers of the Whig:

The real object of my arrest and contemplated imprisonment is to dry up, break down, silence and destroy the last and only Union paper left in the seceded States, and thereby to keep from the people of East Tennessee the facts which are daily transpiring in the country. It is not enough that my paper has been denied a circulation through the ordinary channels of conveyance in the country, but it must be continued altogether, or its editor must write and select only such articles as meet the approval of a pack of scoundrels in Knoxville, when their superiors in all the qualities that adorn human nature, are in the Penitentiary of our State!

I shall in no degree feel humbled by being cast into prison, whenever it is the will and pleasure of this august Government to put me there; but, on the contrary, I shall feel proud of my confinement. I shall go to jail, as John Rogers went to the stake for my principles. I shall go, because I have failed to recognize the hand of God in the work of breaking up the American Government and the inauguration of the most wicked, cruel, unattractive and unbecoming war ever recorded in history. I am proud of my position and of my principles, and shall leave them to my children as a legacy far more valuable than a princely fortune, had I the latter to bestow!

**GODEY FOR DECEMBER.**—We have received the December number of GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK, which, as usual, is replete with valuable and interesting matter. Amongst a number of fine things, it contains a beautiful engraving of a winter scene, in which two sisters are engaged drawing their little brother on the sliding track, reminding us forcibly of the "happy days of yore," when we used to wear our shoes, damage our pates and receive sound drubbings at similar sports. The fashion plate is exceedingly engaging, consisting of a beautiful array of brides in their bridal attire, enough to make any fellow want to get married. The "Robin's Friendly Visit," "The Christmas Tree," and a number of fashion cuts are among the other gems which it contains. Of the reading matter it is useless to speak. Those who read Godey know that it is always *non plus ultra*, and those who do not should reform their ways and take to reading it as soon as possible.

## The Markets.

**GETTYSBURG—TUESDAY LAST.**  
Superior Flour.....\$3 00 to 5 25  
Red Wheat.....1 15 to 1 25  
White Wheat.....1 15 to 1 25  
Corn old Yellow.....1 15 to 1 25  
Rye.....50 to 60  
Oats.....35 to 40  
Clover Seed.....40 to 45  
Timothy Seed.....1 75 to 2 00  
Flax Seed.....1 50 to 1 60  
Barley.....1 50 to 1 60  
Plaster of Paris, per ton.....6 50  
Do, per bag.....1 02  
Guano per hundred.....1 25 to 3 50

## Baltimore—Tuesday Last.

Flour.....\$2 60 to 5 75  
Wheat.....1 35 to 1 55  
Rye.....68 to 70  
Corn.....62 to 70  
Oats.....45 to 50  
Clover Seed.....40 to 45  
Timothy Seed.....1 75 to 2 25  
Reef Cattle.....2 25 to 3 75  
Hay (in Bundles).....17 00 to 18 00  
Do.....15 00 to 16 00

## Hannover—Tuesday Last.

Flour per bbl. from Wagons.....\$3 18 to 5 25  
Wheat, per bushel.....17 to 1 20  
Rye.....62 to 65  
Corn.....45 to 50  
Oats.....40 to 45  
Timothy Seed.....50 to 2 00  
Plaster Paris, per ton.....6 25

## Real and Personal Estate.

**AT PUBLIC SALE.** In pursuance of an order of the Court, the last will and testament of George Shavock, deceased, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 10th day of December next, the entire Real Estate of said deceased, as follows:  
No. 1. THE MANSION of said deceased, being a half lot, situated in the South Baltimore street, Greenburg, adjoining Henry Comfort and Misses Rowe, on which are erected a comfortable Two-Story BRICK DWELLING, into which the Gas has been introduced, with a Well of Water near the door, Cistern, Smoke House, Wood House, Corn Crib, &c.  
No. 2. A LOT OF GROUND, in the rear of the above, containing 14 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a large FRAME BARN, with Thrashing Floor, Sheds, Stabling, Granaries, Hog Pen, &c. This lot runs back to Washington street, having a front of 270 feet on said street, and is sold in lots or entire as may best suit purchasers.  
No. 3. A LOT OF GROUND, at the corner of Washington and Breckinridge streets, containing 11 Acres, more or less.  
No. 4. A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Cumberland township, adjoining lands of Henry Culp, Peter Raupeberger, Dr. David Study, John Houck, and others, containing 18 Acres, more or less. This tract is divided into four fields, and is the best quality of granite land, and in a good state of cultivation. There is on the tract a fine spring of water, and the fields so located as to afford access to the water from all of them. This tract will be offered in lots or entire, as may best suit purchasers.  
No. 5. The undivided half of a LOT OF GROUND, fronting on Breckinridge street, adjoining alleys on the east and north, and A. W. Flemming on the west, with one and a half-story FRAME HOUSE thereon erected.

Upon the same day will be offered, at the late residence of said deceased, the remaining personal property, consisting of Tables, Stands, Chairs, 4 Stoves and Pipe, Carpeting, Looking Glasses, 1 Eight-day Clock and Case, 1 Mantel Clock, Sideboard, Maps, Seizes, Desk and Book Case, Bureau, Window Blinds, Sofa, Copper Bed, Wheelbarrow, Metal Vessels, Wainwright Mill, Bakes, Forks, Shovels, Hammers, Cow Chains; Hay and Straw in the Corn-fodder, Clover Seed; 10 Shares of Stock in the Gettysburg Gas Company; a first-rate fresh Milch Cow, lot of Bags, Lard Pans, Chestnut Rails, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

MOSES McCLURE, Auctioneer.

Nov. 20, 1861.

## Notice.

LETTERS of Administration, on the estate of CHRISTIAN LONG, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Littlestown, Adams county, he hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons claiming against the same, to present their properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW LONG, Adm'r.

## ADAMS DRAGOONS!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30. A full attendance is desired.

Nov. 20, A. H. McCREARY, Capt.

Capt. Hornum acknowledges the receipt, through the Maryland Trust Society, from a lady of Gettysburg, of a package of Books for the use of his company at Frederick, and he and his company are very grateful for the kind remembrance of them.

**SHREDS & BUCHLER'S Store** is well worthy of a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Plumber's Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also, Coal, of every kind.

Our neighbor POLLEY has just completed a very neat brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. Cook have everything in very beautiful order. The former has every variety of Stoves of the latest patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst friend Cook attends to the Tin-work, Spouting, &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

## The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

**PUBLISHED** for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time, the means of Self Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, KATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope. Oct. 30. 3m

## To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that died of consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire to be cured, send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and to inform them which he conspires to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York. Nov. 13, 1861. 3m

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## CIRCULAR-SPECIAL TAX.

Hannover, October 30, 1861.

To the Commissioners and Treasurer of Adams County.

SECTION 1.—It is enacted by the sixth session of the Act of May 10, 1861, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the Members, Officers and Contingent expenses of the Extra session of the Legislature," (Acts of the Legislature, 1861, page 767,) as follows: "There is hereby directed to be levied, a special tax of one-half a mill on the dollar, which shall be levied and collected on all property now subject to State tax, in like manner as other taxes, and which shall be applied, so far as may be necessary, to the payment of the interest upon said loan," viz: the loan of three million dollars authorized by the act of May 15, 1861, and appropriated to the purposes of organizing, arming, equipping, transporting and supporting the military forces of this State, now or hereafter to be called into service, in aid of the Government of this State, and all incidental expenses connected therewith; and the sum arising therefrom shall be set apart, to be invested, which, with its accumulations, is hereby pledged to be applied to the extinguishment of the principal of the loan authorized by the said act.

The additional half-mill tax, thus imposed, is declared to be a "special tax," and is specifically appropriated to the purpose of paying the interest, and towards the extinguishment of the principal of the loan of three millions of dollars authorized by the said act, and the money applied to the military purposes mentioned in the existing legislative resolution against the authority and laws of the Government of the United States. It is necessary, in order that the objects of this act may be attained, that the half-mill tax be in all the processes of levy, collection, accounting, paying and application. It is, therefore, directed that the ordinary two and a half mill tax imposed by previous laws. In all payments made into the State Treasury, on account of State taxes, the amount applicable to the half mill tax must be specially set forth, and particularly noted in all receipts of the County Auditors issued to the subject of State taxes, this half mill tax must be placed under a separate head, and fully distinguished from all other sources of revenue according to the State. This will not, however, entitle collecting, receiving and paying officers to direct payment of the half mill tax to any other source than that which they would be entitled to, were the half mill tax accounted for in one aggregate with the other State tax of two and a half mills; for while it is a "special tax" appropriated to a particular purpose, it belongs to the general fund of State taxes, and is not to be levied and collected in the same manner.

Very respectfully, Yours,

THOS. E. COCHRAN, Auditor General.

HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasurer.

The above Circular having been received by the late act of carrying its instructions into effect during the present year, the "special tax" of half a mill therein mentioned will be levied on the property taxable for State purposes under the valuation for 1862.

DANIEL GUMBLIN,

J. H. MARSHALL,

WM. B. GARDNER,

Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. WALKER, Clerk.

Nov. 29, 1861.

## ASSIGNMENT SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate.

THE undersigned, Assignees of PETER MUSELMAN & WIFE, in trust for the benefit of Creditors, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, On Wednesday the 4th of December, 1861, the following described Real Estate, situate in Adams County, to-wit: A lot of land, containing 10 Acres, situate in the Township of Hamilton, Adams county, Pa.

TRACT No. 1, being a Garden spot, of superior limestone land, not surpassed in the county, adjoining land of James Marshall, Wm. Culp, Thomas A. Marshall and T. Marshall, and containing 100 ACRES, more or less. The improvements are a two-story STONE HOUSE,

with a spring at the door, and an unimproved, in the cellar, arched, a Stone Bank Barn, with two churning floors, large new wagon-vault, corn crib, hog-pen, and other out-buildings, and a good Orchard, a variety of fruit. There are two first-rate Meadows in this tract, and running water on the Farm.

TRACT No. 2, being excellent WOODLAND, adjoining land of Jas. Marshall and others, and Tract No. 3, containing 100 ACRES, more or less, all well improved with Timber.

TRACT No. 3, adjoining the properties of Miss M. Virginia, Wm. Thos. A. Marshall, Wm. Culp, John Wagon and others, containing 200 ACRES, more or less. The improvements are a new two-story BRICK HOUSE,

with basement, a new frame Barn, Tenant-house, and three young Orchards, all well improved with excellent water in the houses, and running water in the fields.

The Farm is well timbered, and in good order and cultivation. There is abundance of limestone in it.

Mechanics' shops, Mills, School-houses, and various other buildings, of the latest construction, and they are situated in an intelligent and agreeable neighborhood.

Persons wishing to view the Tracts, will be shown the same by the Assignor residing on No. 1, or the Assignees residing near

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN MCKLEY,

WM. CULP,

ASSIGNORS.

## EMPLOYMENT.

THE undersigned are desirous of securing the services of a few young men to engage in a Travelling Agency, upon a salary of FORTY DOLLARS PER MONTH, and all expenses paid. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and to those who merit the approbation of the Subscribers, by strict attention to business, can rely upon constant employment for a term of years. For further particulars address

CONSTANT & DRAKE,

31 Main St., Atkinson Depot, N. H.

Nov. 29, 1861.

## Consociation of Churches.

THE two new Evangelical Lutheran Churches, built during the past Summer, in the pastoral charge of Rev. P. RARY, will be consecrated to the service of the Triune God: the one near New Chester, on Sabbath the 17th inst., and the other at Heidersburg, on Sabbath the 1st of December.

Rev. J. ELIOT, A. ESSICK, and A. W. LILLY have promised to preach at the first, and Rev. R. KATZ, D. B. has promised to be present at the second, and will preach the dedication sermon. Other ministers have been invited, some of whom, we hope, will be present on the above occasions. The services will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Nov. 18. BUILDING COMMITTEE.

## LOST.

ON Sabbath evening last, between the Presbyterian Church and our residence, a black and white dog, called "LARRY," was lost. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Store of

A. SCOTT & SON.

Get. 20.

## LARGE Photographs made from small pictures at greatly reduced rates, at the

Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.



[illegible]

**FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD**  
 the speedy cure of the subjoined various of  
 and Scrofulous Affections, such  
 as, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions,  
 and all Skin Diseases, &c.  
 OAKLAND, Jan. 6th, June, 1858.  
 I feel it my duty to give a  
 testimonial to your Sarsaparilla. I have read  
 in various publications, that it cured  
 Ulcers on my hands and arms, and  
 it has done so, and cleared me out the stomach. Two  
 bottles of it have cured me of a  
 with one case, which was painful and loathsome  
 and without much of the medicines and several  
 disorder grow worse. At length I was joined  
 by the blood. I have used your Sarsaparilla  
 (Sarsaparilla), and I feel now that I have  
 found the thing you made must be good. I sent to  
 hand for it, in small doses, and still it cured me  
 used almost three bottles. Now I feel  
 I began to form under my skin, which I  
 of it. My skin is now clear, and I am by the  
 the disease gone from my system. I  
 believe that I feel what I saw in my trial.  
 I would not to be one of the apostles of the age,  
 I am ever gratefully,  
 ALBERT B. BAYLER.

[illegible][illegible]

them. **Gore, Liver Complaint.**  
**Dr. J. C. Rhea.** I have been afflicted with a pain-  
 ful inflammation of the large, which belted the  
 liver, and was attended with a great deal of  
 could hold, until I tried our Serravallo. I now  
 feel in the best of health, and restored my general  
 health. That is all I have to say. I am  
 think it a wonderful medicine. J. RHEA.  
 I believe, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been  
 here with a liver complaint, and have lost my  
 health. I tried everything, and every thing  
 failed, and I have been a broken-down man  
 for some time. From my acquaintance with  
 I believed, purchased the Dr. J. C. Rhea, and  
 Serravallo. I have taken it, and I feel that  
 your medicine was doing right. By the bless-  
 ing of God, I am cured, and so I purified my blood  
 from all the impurities that were in it. I  
 be said of you a useful good enough."  
**Cancer, Tumor, Enlargement.**  
**Dr. J. C. Rhea.** I have been afflicted with  
 cancer, and a collection of  
 of these have been reported to us where  
 seriously complaints have resulted from  
 of them. I (Dr. J. C. Rhea) have been  
 of them may be found in our American  
 which the same which are placed to  
 to all who call for them.

Heart, Bile, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, &c.

Indisputable facts here attest how he has benefited, prove the efficacy. It stimulates the functions, and the blood and vital fluids are supplied in such a manner that a remedy has been required by the weak people, and we are confident that this will all that needful can do.

**Cherry Pectoral,**

FOR THE CURE OF  
Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness,  
Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Whooping Cough, and all the  
Consumptive Tendencies  
In whatever stages  
of the disease

remedy so utterly known to surpass any  
one of that kind and long complaints, that it  
is so publically known, that its virtues are  
its efficacy is enough and sold, and it truly  
is one of the most useful and valuable  
remedies in the world. It is a  
civilized nation of the earth.  
communities, or even families, among them  
that are not so common as in the tropics, and  
they must of its victory over the  
chronic disorders of the throat and lungs,  
and the difficulty of the throat and lungs,  
and the difficulty of the throat and lungs,

ly D. J. E. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.  
by A. D. Buehler, Göttingburg ;  
André; Paxton; M. Greary;  
A. J. Ayer, Chester; M.  
Oprie; E. Hitesbaw, J. Sprigg;  
s generally.  
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ELLILA. A Benevolent Institution  
s sold by special Agents, for the  
diseases of the Female Sex, and  
idemic Diseases, and especially  
 Diseases of the Sexual Organs.  
ative given gratis, by the Acting  
who apply for letter, with a de-  
r condition, (age, occupation,  
&c.) and the more extreme pro-  
s furnished free of charge.  
ports on Spermatism, leuca, and other

the Sexual Organs, and on the New  
in the Dispensary, sent to  
in sealed letters, free of  
or three stamps for postage will  
be sent.

J. J. SKILLIN HOGGARTH, Acting  
Fourth Assessee, No. 2 South Ninth  
Delphia, Pa. By order of the Di-  
RECTOR D. HEARTWELL, Pres.  
Bureau, Sec.

1y

**Dr. J. J. Skillin's Jewelry Store,**  
187 8th Street, above Race, Phila-  
delphia, and for sale a choice as-  
ortment of watches, and will plain to  
diamonds, Ear Rings, Finger Rings,  
Brooches, Necklaces, Vest and Guard  
Buttons.

For enclosing the hair to be plaited,  
by mail. Give a drawing as near  
as possible, and enclose such amount  
as may be necessary to cover the  
cost of the hair.

For Rings, Ear Rings, S2 to S5. For Neck-  
laces, S2 to S5. For Brooches, S2 to S5.  
For Buttons, S2 to S5.

10 Finger Rings 75 cts. to \$3 50  
 50 to \$7; Necklaces \$2 to \$10.  
 Put into Medallions, Box Breast  
 &c. Old Gold and Silver bought  
 ly

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**Revolvers.**  
 t of REVOLVERS, of different  
 embracing the latest, received at  
 northwest corner of the Diamond.  
 offered for cash, at the best rates, and  
 sell as low as the lowest—if not  
 prop in and examine them for your-  
 enable to show goods.

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**And Children's' Shoes.**  
 assortment of Misses' and Chil-  
 dren's, Black and Colored, at  
 R. & F. McWHIRTER'S.

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